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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Spring . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] birds, [illegible], [illegible], breezes, buds, bugs, [illegible], bulbs, ballads, bonnets, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

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Commission Finds Towns 'Reasonably Adequate'

In Ottawa and Toronto:

Bills Oppose Racial Disharmony

OTTAWA. — The House of Commons gave first reading Monday to a bill that would amend the criminal code and make illegal the utterance or publication of statements tending to set race against race and religious groups against religious groups reported the Canadian Press.

The bill was introduced by Angus MacInnis (CCF-Van. East) who said that the purpose of the measure was to prevent public utterances or the dissemination of material calculated or likely to cause discrimination or disharmony on account of race or religion.

Persons guilty of publicly uttering or publishing such statements would be subject on summary conviction to a fine ranging from $50 to $200, or to a jail term from one to two months. The bill would provide heavier penalties for those convicted more than once.

The bill would not prevent any person from expressing, in good faith and in language not calculated to cause dissension his opinion on, criticism or of disagreement with matters relating to creed or race.

The measure would not confer any protection to or any benefit upon enemy aliens.

* * *

TORONTO. An amendment to the Government's anti-discrimination bill, making it an offense to refuse a person work on grounds of racial origin, was urged in the Ontario Legislature by Joseph Salsberg (L. P. St. Andrew) in the Throne Speech debate, reports the Toronto Globe and Mail.

Mr. Salsberg said it was not only undemocratic, but criminal for an employer to refuse a man a job because of the man's racial origin, the Globe reported.

Holding aloft a photostat copy of the reason given by an official of a war plant for declining to hire a certain individual, Mr. Salsberg said this official was quite frank in saying that the applicant was turned down because of his race.

"There is a manpower shortage," said Mr. Salsberg. "This official placed his prejudice above the needs of his industry, above the war effort. In this particular case the man was sent to this industry by National Selective Service. And because National Selective Service requires a reason for a plant's refusal to employ a man they send out, this official gave as his reason one word 'nationality'. I say it is criminal, and the Attorney-General should consider adding a section to his anti-discrimination bill making such practices an offense."

Criticize Consul For Letter on Draft

SAN FRANCISCO.—Letters which U. S. government officials look upon as containing misleading information relative to American selective service regulation centres by the Spanish consul at San Francisco, the Pacific Citizen reported from a New York Times copyright story.

The messages, it was reported, were regarded as representing unwarranted interference by Spanish government representatives in the U. S. selective service program.

The Times dispatch said that there were indications that if it had not already done so the State Department would make representations to the Spanish Embassy to have new letters, with "correct" information, sent out by Consul Francisco de Amat.

The situation became publicly known through the Manzanar Free Press, evacuee-edited project newspaper at Manzanar, Calif., which quoted de Amat was writing to a resident of the centre:

"The American authorities have stressed the fact that, if an American citizen (of Japanese descent) does not desire to serve this country, he is not under any obligation to do so."

Terming the Spanish Consul's letter an "unwarranted intrusion" the Pacific Citizen editorially declared that he "had no right to interfere" into the "affairs of American citizens."

"We hope our government will see fit to make strong representations to the Spanish Embassy to prevent any further action of this sort by its officials. The duty of Nisei Americans in regard to the draft lies with them and the United States government. They need no outsiders to interpret these laws."

First Nisei Held as War Prisoner in Germany

WASHINGTON. — The War Department last week announced the name of the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be held as a prisoner of war by the German government. Also announced were the names of twelve more American soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in Italy, and ten others wounded in action in the same combat theatre.

Further Nisei names in the military limelight were Col. "Little Joe" Yashiro, winning fame as a bazooka gunner in Italy, and Major Kahn Uyeyama, who commands a medical battalion of Camp Grant, Ill.

Woodcutters Received $220,000 in Wages

OTTAWA.—Wages paid to evacuee crews cutting fuelwood and lumber in interior British Columbia amounted to a total of $222,663 as at December 31, 1943, a return tabled in the House of Commons said Tuesday. Crews cutting wood at Kaslo, Slocan and New Denver produced a total of 25,305 cords, and cost per cord to the Department of Munitions and Supply at the point of shipping was $7.25 according to the return.

The Dominion Government paid a total of $768,318 in direct and transportation subsidies on wood fuel supplies up to January 31. This included the payment of $1 per cord direct subsidy.

CCF URGE NEW DEAL FOR NATIVE INDIANS

VICTORIA, B. C. — Co-operative Commonwealth Federation members backed up their principles of equality and justice for all minority groups by introducing a resolution on behalf of native Indians, into the discussions of the recently-closed session of the provincial legislature, reports the CCF News.

The resolution, advocated full educational and health facilities and full rights and privileges of Canadian citizenship, and urged that native Indian doctors, nurses and teachers be trained for leadership among their own people.

The resolution, introduced by Mrs. D. G. Steeves, was amended by Louis Lebourdais (Coalition-Cariboo), to delete the reference to "full rights and privileges of citizenship" and the substitution of a request that Ottawa expand education facilities and encourage the building of better homes and health facilities for Indians.

Despite a vigorous defence of the original motion by CCF members, the amended resolution carried the House.

Albertans Stress Need For Co-operation To Crack Many Problems

RAYMOND, Alta. — A social gathering of Japanese old-timers and evacuees was held on February 23, in the local Buddhist Temple which attracted approximately 130 people. The Nisei were well represented at this meeting.

Acting chairman, Mitsuo Amemori, general secretary of the Shinwakai introduced the speakers who spoke on matters discussed a few weeks ago with government and B.C.S.C. officials in regard to sugar beet prices, high school tuition fees, censorship, hospitalization of the sick, maintenance of the needy and transfer of workers from one location to another.

The following were the speakers: Mr. Takaguchi, president of the Buddhist's Association; Mr. Okamoto, president of the Shinwakai; Mr. Nakashima, vice president of the Shinwakai; Messrs. Maruno, Yagi, Tamura; Yukio Tamura; Mrs. Kabayama and Rev. S. Ikuta.

Rev. Ikuta spoke on the question of high school tuition fees. He appealed to the people for their utmost co-operation and stressed the need of a stronger and more unified organization in order to reach a solution to the problems confronted by the people.

Conditions Okay as Temporary Wartime Measure; B. C. Should Reassume School Cost; Aid to Unemployables

PUSH DISPERSAL URGES REPORT

OTTAWA. — In a summary of its report tabled Monday in the House of Commons, the Jackson Royal Commission investigating interior B. C. evacuee settlements has expressed "the unanimous opinion that the provisions . . . for the welfare of Japanese in the interior settlements in British Columbia are, as a wartime measure, reasonably fair and adequate."

This conclusion is reached, however, the report says, having in mind the fact that "the interior settlements are a temporary means of meeting an emergency" and that it has never been the policy "to develop the settlements with any contemplation of permanency."

The report drawn up last January by four Royal Commissioners, headed by Dr. F. W. Jackson, deputy minister of health and public welfare in Manitoba, was tabled in the House of Commons Monday by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell.

It details findings and recommendations under headings of "Maintenance", "Shelter", "Employment", "Education", "Medical Care" and "Recreation", and in general approves measures taken by the government through the B. C. Security Commission to provide for the welfare of residents under these respective heads.

"Your Commission", says the report, "approves the policy of the Dept. of Labor in considering the Interior Settlements as Clearing Stations and Training Centres. The policy of dispersing the Japanese across Canada in productive, self-supporting employment singly, in small groups or family units where they have the opportunity of being assimilated into local community life, your Commission believes to be in the best interests of Canada and of the persons of the Japanese race themselves."

Excerpts from the Royal Commission's report follow:

(1) MAINTENANCE

FINDINGS: "Every representation made by Japanese camp committees requested an increase in the present food maintenance rates . . .

"Your Commission has made no attempt to ascertain whether . . . the food rates . . . are adequate, but the evidence of the Health examinations of school children together with the general improvement in health shows that the food obtained by the Japanese . . . is sufficient to maintain health, proper growth and development.

"Representations were also made in respect to clothing and fuel . . . It was generally alleged that the interval between the issuance of the requisition and the delivery of the clothing was too long. The supply and quality of the wood was generally found satisfactory."

RECOMMENDATION: Your Commission recommends that there be no increase in the present food maintenance rates for employable persons and their dependents. It believes it to be in the best interests of both the Japanese themselves and the public that the employable persons should accept proffered work instead of maintenance at public expense.

"Your Commission further recommends an increase of not more than 10 per cent in the food maintenance rates in the case of the aged, infirm and unemployable persons and their dependents, to be granted at the discretion of the Welfare department.

(2) SHELTER

FINDINGS: "Your Commission . . . saw no evidence to substantiate the complaint that the new housing erected by the BCSC was of unsafe construction. Although this housing is only of a temporary nature many houses have been winterized . . .

"Your Commission inspected the former Japanese housing on Powell St. in Vancouver, at Steveston and several cannery settlements. The new housing . . . is superior to that which your Commission visited. The buildings in the Interior settlements which are divided into apartments while in most cases unsafe and undesirable are . . . equal to the quarters previously occupied . . . in the Powell St. area.

"In respect to the complaint of overcrowding . . . this applies. This must be viewed in the light of pre-evacuation living standards . . . and of existing conditions in many Occidental communities during wartime. This situation is being alleviated . . .

RECOMMENDATION: ". . . that the BCSC continue the policy of winterizing houses . . . and the present program of outside placement and rearrangement of families in existing accomodation . . . The solution to the problem lies in this direction rather than in providing extra housing.

(3) EMPLOYMENT

FINDINGS: ". . . the productive work and special industries provided by the BCSC . . . have been developed to a commendable degree of efficiency . . . Except in occasional circumstances not a great deal more

(Please Turn to Page 8)

Maniseis Steering Community:

Plan to Take Part in Youth Rally

Rev. Shimizu Announces Toronto Office Hours

TORONTO, Ont. — Recently appointed to fulfill duties as a "morale officer" in aiding evacuees in eastern Canada with their individual problems of adjustment, Rev. K. Shimizu is now hard at work, says a report from the office of Toronto Placement Officer, G. E. Trueman.

Mr. Shimizu will be home to all visitors during office hours as follows:

The Church of All Nations, 423 Queen St. West, Adelaide 9551, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Metropolitan Church House, 51 Bond St., Elgin 0871, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

WINNIPEG. — Representing the Maniseis Club, President Oike and Recording secretary Bill Sasaki attended the meeting of the Winnipeg sub-committee of the Canadian Youth Commission.

Plans are being made to have delegates representing the Maniseis Club at the forthcoming Youth Rally on April 27, 28 and 30 at the University of Manitoba. The purpose of the rally is to make possible and exchange of opinion among young people of different creeds and interests and to discuss various phases of problems facing youth.

Application forms and circulars have been sent to each Nisei in all parts of Manitoba in a "Rural Membership drive." Their support as members is greatly needed. Any person who has not received one of these forms, is asked to contact Bill Sasaki at 12 Dundurn Place or Miss Ayako Nakashima at 215 Furby St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

All members are elegible to participate in any activity that this organization has to offer.

With the forming of the Maniseis Club, the Winnipeg Japanese Committee comprised of both Isseis and Niseis has dissolved to give way to the new organization with the understanding that the Niseis would carry on the work of the committee.

The Maniseis donated $50.00 to the International Red Cross in the recent Campaign.

Ralston on War Prisoners:

Canada Will Abide by Geneva Rules

OTTAWA. — Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons Monday that so far as he was concerned, "prisoners of war in Canada are going to be treated according to the Geneva convention and we are going to live up to it," according to a Canadian Press report.

The minister, replying to demands for more stringent supervision of war prisoners following reports of laxity in Buckingham, P. Q., said that Canada "should not attempt to match the brutality of the Japanese in the treatment of prisoners of war.

Col. Ralston said he had warned the House last year that some risk was involved in using prisoners of war for work. The House and the public had been willing to take that risk.

Labor Minister Mitchell supported Col. Ralston in his stand.

No Single Men To Work For BCSC After April 1

KASLO, B. C.—Eastward placement of single men from the B. C. interior settlements was bolstered by a further announcement posted throughout the towns that all physically fit single men still on Commission payrolls are to be laid off from April 1. The announcement posted over the signature of Placement Commissioner George Collins said:

"Effective April 1, 1944, all single male Japanese . . . between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive are to be removed from the commission payrolls, unless a medical certificate . . . is held by the employee to the effect that he is physically unfit. With single men are included married men whose wives and families are in Japan and widowers, also any Japanese male who has [illegible] since Sept. 1, 1942."

THE NEW CANADIAN

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Make Relocation Real

The Royal Commission investigating housing, maintenance and welfare conditions in the interior settlements placed a definite stamp of approval on the dispersal policy. "It expressed belief," says the report, "that the policy of dispersing the Japanese across Canada in productive, self-supporting employment singly, in small groups or family units is in the best interests of Canada and of the Japanese themselves." Much of its conclusions and recommendations, therefore, are based on the thought that the policy is workable and that it is being effectively carried out.

The thought is correct in part. But there is probably greater accuracy in the analysis contained in a recent Toronto Saturday Night article, to the effect that present policies are not very rapidly effecting such distribution of residents of Japanese stock as is desirable. That article maintained that the fault does not lie with the Security Commission, but rather that under present public policies of provincial and federal authorities a successful dispersal program can not be accomplished. This, it was felt, was due to vociferous thought unwarranted public hostility, and to the fact that confidence in the good faith of the federal authorities has been severely undermined by the events of the past two years.

What continues to be the obvious necessity, therefore, is simply what these columns have been hammering at ever since "re-allocation" was first pronounced by the Federal Government. In brief "placement of man-power" must become genuine "resettlement of human beings" if the majority of employable and acceptable evacuees are once again to become productive forces in normal society.

There is no question but that the most capable and courageous evacuees, undaunted by many difficulties, have already elected to make a fighting bid for their future outside the settlements. Their interests, too, must receive the first consideration. But there are many others to whom the "eastward trek" is a far more fearsome journey than it has been to young, single men or women. Burdened with young children or aging parents, or both, it is not easy to leave a temporary peaceful abode for a place of doubtful welcome and even more doubtful future.

The need in their behalf is clearly some further constructive aid—some concrete assistance in resettlement and some assurance that after the war their racial origin will not simply mean that they will have to evacuate once more and search about for a new refuge.

Nisei leaders find their thinking so far out in front of the masses, that they're no longer in harness.—e.g. Toronto.

Single men are no longer to be retained on Commission payrolls after April 1 says a new announcement. A new announcement—but haven't we heard this song before.

NEWS IN THE VERNACULAR

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

A short time ago we commented on the fact that the New Canadian, a weekly published at Kaslo, B. C. "for Canadians of Japanese origin," published two pages of news in the Japanese language, and we suggested that this feature might be dangerous and should be abolished. The New Canadian published an editorial on our comment, and points out that there is no danger of anything subversive appearing in its columns, as the matter in Japanese is merely a translation of the news that is published in English, and the English matter is submitted to the censor before being used.

We are glad to have that assurance, and we may add that from the appearance of the editorial and news reports in the paper the publishers are definitely pro-Canadian.

The Jackson Report

Although the report of the Jackson Royal Commission tabled this week in the House may prove a disappointment to many residents of the interior settlements, it will not occasion very great surprise.

Substantially the report bears out the anticipations mentioned editorially in these columns last January that it was "difficult to foresee any far-reaching change in the interior towns." This may be attributed to the nature of conditions as actually studied by the Royal Commissioners, to the dispersal program which seems to have been adopted more or less as official Government policy, and to the exigencies of wartime international relations.

Other than a fairly complete approval of what has been done by the Government in the settlements to date, the suggestions are brief.

The Commissioners point to the basic disadvantages of the town locations, as far as the establishment of productive industry is concerned. Hence they urge an even greater emphasis on the placement of employable persons in self-supporting employment. This, they believe, can chiefly be accomplished by the relocation of evacuee workers at present on Security Commission payrolls, even though it might impair administrative efficiency in the towns. Welfare departments might also be strengthened to give added emphasis to the advantages of relocations.

So far as education is concerned, the Royal Commission has confirmed the indictment of the British Columbia Government in refusing "to take any responsibility for the education" of children in the settlements. It implies an approval of what has been done under the circumstances, but adds a significantly-worded recommendation that negotiations be re-opened with the provincial department of education in an effort to have it "reassume its obligations."

On the central point of wages and maintenance, the Commission apparently placed a much higher value on the "perquisites such as shelter, fuel, light and medical care" supplied by the Security Commission than the actual recipients have done. At the same time it recommended an increased wage scale where practicable, which might be counteracted by higher deductions for services provided by the Security Commission.

The one substantial recommendation, for which there is an unquestioned basic need, was to urge a slight increase in food maintenance rates for aged, infirm and unemployable persons. This increase, however, is not to be more than 10 per cent, and is to be granted at the discretion of the Welfare Department. The limited concession made in this respect suggests that representations placed before the Commission by the various camp committees were not nearly as scientifically sound and convincing as they might very well have been.

OTHER EDITORS SAY . . . . .

(Raymond Recorder)

We have a large population of Japanese and central European children in our schools, in our religious gatherings, and in every place where people meet. What is our attitude toward them, and more important, what kind of an attitude toward these people are we engendering in our children? We have heard of children of these families attending our primaries and Sunday schools and being told by our children that they are not wanted there. How do you feel about this situation? Personally we feel like hanging our heads in shame every time we hear such things. We profess to be Christians, and to have the light of truth, and yet, in our homes we make unsavory remarks in the hearing of our children, we make rash and foolish statements, and the little pitchers with big ears pick them up and pass them on. We must admit that seven and eight year old children are merely passing on what they hear grownups say. Watch your words, and better still watch your tongue.

Letters to the Editor

Note from Montreal

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Thank you for the "New Canadian" notice of my sudden withdrawal from activities in November. On November 21, I underwent a successful operation at Montreal General Hospital, and during the time of convalescence, both at hospital and at home, was delighted with the number of Nisei and Issei visitors I had. With their help and that of other Montreal friends, I was kept well supplied with fruit, flowers, and books; and the most complete surprise was a gift of beautiful white chrysanthemums from the Slocan Anglican Church.

On account of my enforced absence, I have not yet met a number of the new arrivals since November, but am hoping gradually to catch up with all the duties still undone. Owing to the fact that our winter this year was much less severe than last year, the B. C. people now consider that rumours of Montreal's terrible climate were unfounded! Last year's low temperatures were the worst in over fifty years, so we are not likely to see them again for some time.

During the fall, two births and three marriages have created a more "homey" feeling in the community here, and there are whispers of more such news to come.

Wishing The New Canadian continued success,

B. RUTH POWLES
Sec. Committee for
Sponsoring Nisei

Montreal, P. Q.

Five Years Ago

Editor The New Canadian . . .

. . . The weekly item on news of Powell Street five years ago brings back many pleasant memories. Some of the names are very familiar, and knowing now how scattered they all are, makes the page from the past so much more interesting. True none of us are so old yet that we should be looking back all the time, but still remembering old days, old times and old friends needn't be reserved only for those with grey hair. We hope you keep up this feature.

E. I. K.

Toronto, Ont.

Many Silent Friends

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Your little papers were exceedingly interesting and I wished more Canadians might read the letters of the young people and become less prejudiced. Thinking it might be of some solace to your young people, I have written in the following paragraph a letter addressed to the Editor of the Vancouver Sun. Undoubtedly many others would agree with this man but would be shy about expressing it in print.

Editor, The Sun: Sir—Those who swear allegiance to the Crown and Canada should be treated as loyal subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I am a Scottish Canadian and I have known many Japs in Canada during my forty years' residence here, including my overseas war service, 1914 to 1918.

I resent very much the sneers and unkind remarks I have read in the newspapers about the Japs. I have had many kind acts shown to me by Canadian Japs. My daughter went to High School with two or three Japs and very good children they were. Our Canadian-born Japs know nothing of Japan and many cannot speak the Japanese language or even understand it. My experience is that they are sincere in their loyalty to Canada.

T. K. B.

The power of the Press in a Democracy is the weapon of the people and they should make use of it. The letter of T. Muriel Kitagawa, to the Editor on Jan. 15, impressed me with its sincerity. If all the Nisei show this spirit they are bound to win the respect and eventually the admiration of their fellow citizens. Certainly the young people need recreation but her suggestion that the dance in war time should have been given for some good purpose was an excellent one. I served on the home front in the last war and well know how necessary to good morale is recreation.

Mrs. REGINALD EYRE POWELL
Burns Lake, B. C.

From the Pacific Citizen:

Return of Nisei to Army-Service Was Greatest Foward Step

The recent announcement of the reopening of selective service procedures was the greatest single step forward for Japanese Americans toward complete restitution of their war-shorn privileges and obligations. The reinstitution of the draft may be considered a direct result of the performances of the two "segregated" units, the combat record of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the promise of the Combat Team.

There is little indication at present to lend to the belief that the United States army is pursuing any avowed policy of segregation of soldiers of Japanese ancestry. It is believed that the two Japanese American units which have been activited will receive replacements from among those Japanese Americans who are being drafted, but it is to be hoped that the general policy of the military forces will not bear the stigma of racial segregation. We know that Japanese Americans will bear their share of the obligations of citizenship, for only by positive action can we insure the future for which other Americans of Japanese ancestry are already fighting and dying. Let it be said, if need be, that the Japanese Americans were willing to give more than might have been expected of them, in the face of the evacuation and its attendant rigors, for the right to live as free men in a free world.

Government Urged To Take Steps in Defence of the Loyal:

There are at least four arguments for a government-sponsored campaign to defend the name of loyal Japanese Americans.

First, there is moral obligation on the part of the government to support the position of a racial minority which has suffered through no fault of its own and whose troubles have been in part due to the not altogether fair policy of the government during a critical war emergency.

Second, there is much to be gained in national unity and a consequent strengthening of the nation's strength, in [illegible] fear, suspicion and dissension as a consequence of [illegible] about, or a deliberate [illegible] paign against Japanese A[illegible]

Third, ammunition [illegible] ganda damaging [illegible] Na[illegible] tions can be prevent[illegible] ing the enemy by [illegible] icans who espouse the [illegible] ted line of the Axis [illegible]

Fourth, the government [illegible] vance its own program [illegible] elimination of racial minority problems (of which the WRA program is but a small part), by [illegible] the trouble at its origin— which is the man hatred agitator.

少年少女の善導に 活躍するタシメの青年團

運用資金を得るため近く演藝會

（タシメ通信）國難慰安と資金募集を兼ねたイースター大演藝會が、タシメ青年團によつて計畫され着着準備が進められてゐる。從來タシメ青年團のとり來つた方針を一口に云ふなら、當地青少年の融和をはかる傍ら、[illegible]少年少女の善導に專ら力を注ぎ先づ少年團（ボーイスカウト）を組織し、更に少女團を結成し、青年團文庫を通して讀書の奨勵にも努めて來たのである。中にも目ざましい實績を見せたのは吉田茂之氏を團長とする少年團で、一金百弗の奨勵金までコリンズ氏の名を以てコミッションより出てをり、しかも過日催された創立一周年記念祝賀式にはコリンズ局長自ら自動車を走らせて夫人、令息同伴で出席斯うした運動を扶けるためにはコミッションとしても出來る丈けの援助をなす用意ある旨を明言されたが、青年團の企てがいつの間にかコミッションにも知れて、思はざる有力なる共鳴者を得たわけである。而して三月に入つてから規約會員百餘名の外に更に二十數名の新入團申込みがあり、少年團の事業も益々擴まつたかの觀がある。よつて同運動を更に擴張し此度はボーイスカウトの年齡（十二歳乃至十六歳）に含まれざる八歳より十二歳までの男兒のために新にカッブス（幼年團）を組織する事に先日の青年團の會合で決定されたが、此ために新に百名の兒童が此の團体訓練に參加することゝ豫期されてゐる。又タシメ青年團文庫も開設以來既に二百冊の書籍を整備し月々新書を購入してゐるが、夫ら青年向きであるのに鑑みて今回此文庫を擴大し新に少年少女文庫を設置し團員の年齡に達せざる十六歳以下の少年少女に無料貸出しする事に決定された。斯の如く青年團の活動範圍も漸次擴まり、其の運用資金もいることから今回の演藝會では大人十五仙、子供五仙の入場料を申し受ける事になつた。青年團としては第三回目の演藝會で第一回目はタシメ建設時代で娛樂機關がなかつたので慰安を目的に無料にし第二回目は昨年のイースターに創立を見ただけの少年、少女團と文庫に充てるため十仙と五仙の入場料を申受けたのであるが今回は更に多くの活動資金を要するところから前記の如き入場料を出して貰ふことになつたのである。青年團の運動支援を懇望する次第である。

タシメ學校だより

（タシメ通信）タシメ校では過ぎしコーヒーロシのウェルフェア部にて働いてゐた井上美惠夫人を新校長として迎へた。學校では三月三日授業を父母に公開し生徒の作品なども參觀に供した。又タシメのボーイスカウトが最近創立一周年記念會を催した際には△グレード八の福元一男君はシルヴァーメダルを△グレード八の金田リチャード君と田上ミツ君及グレード七の角庄藏君はブロンズメダルを夫々授與された。尚學校と父兄との連絡と協力をはかるための父母教師會も最近組織され役員は次の如く決定した。
▲會長角利願▲副會長西村信助▲會計上田梅吉▲監査役飯田米吉、二階堂光▲幹事山下酉藏

リルエットの通信教授學校

（リルエット通信）當地の日本人「通信教授學校」は三月一日開校一周年を迎へたのを記念して觀好會を開催した。長谷川校長の挨拶、三野氏の祝辭、公兒童の朗讀、坂本兩氏の祝辭あり、教師を招待に記念品を贈り、[illegible]で心盡しの御馳走をいたゞき餘興に一同歡をつくして散會した。

レモンクリークの委員會幹部

（レモンクリーク通信）當地の日本人委員會幹部は次の如く決定▲委員長渡邊高嶽▲副委員長川勘藏▲議長枝村政雄▲副議長森野喜久三▲會計川上喜久得▲監査役橋本直次郎、川原儀平
ところが種々なる理由で總辭任したので再選擧の結果次の十名が代行幹部として擧げられた。山田松次郎、久保秀太郎、若林照造、馬場豊助、濱田利助、恵賀光藏、清水久吉、中村友市、辻本吉造、坪内直一

親睦懇談會 レイモンドの日本人が協力

（レイモンド通信）かねて計畫進行中であつた當地先住日本人と移動日本人との親睦懇談會は三月廿三日午後レイモンド佛教會堂に於て開催された。出席者は百三十餘名に及んだが婦人や第二世諸君多數が見えたことは此の催しを一層有意義にするものであつた。會は[illegible]親和會幹事長が司會をし、高田佛教會長、福元親和會長、中島同副會長、丸野、八木、田村、田村幸夫、梅山夫人、田口、生田開教使の諸氏が色々な角度から、現在の自分達の立場や親和會存在の意義や事業、さては先住者と移動者との關係等につき所感を述べ此の催しを一層意義あらしめた。生田開教使は親和會存在の價値について「自分たちを守るためには、殊に今日の様な重大な問題の如き我々にとつて非常に重大な問題を有利に解決するには全移動者が協力しなければならない。此の點からしても親和會を一層力強いものにする必要がある。親和會の幹部諸氏は常に獻身的に努力してくれてゐるのであるが我々は此の幹部諸氏の誠意に感謝しつゝ、充分に協力する責任がある」などの意味を率直に述べ一同に大きな感動を與へた。

アルバタ州の救濟

（エドモントン發）アルバータ州政府のウエルフェア局から議會に提出された報告書は、同州に移住してゐる日系人家族の救濟を同局を通して行つてゐることを指摘してゐる。

赤十字援助の繪畫展覽會

カズローに於けるいろ／＼な催し

カズローのレッドクロス・ルームに於て二十五日（土）午後二時半から五時半まで繪畫展覽會が開かれる。ニューデンヴァーの近藤氏の作品、[illegible]の新作油繪數點をはじめ香坂、ネルソン、カズロー等の諸家の作品多數が出品されて居り、日本人多數の來會が希望されてゐる。入場料は十仙で利益は總て赤十字に寄附するのである。尚カズローの日本人も懇談して各自が夫々寄附した。

青年會の演藝會

カズロー青年會では三月廿四、五の兩夜ホテル・ホールで演藝會を開催、日本語のものと英語のもの双方の劇の外か獨唱其他プログラムは豐富である。

父母教師會の春期こんだんかい

カズロー父母教師會では三月廿一日"タートネーレーキ・スター"[illegible]

カズロー文庫設置

（カズロー發）先般日本赤十字社から贈られてきた三十數冊の書籍をもとにしてカズローホテルの集會室内に文庫を設置した。新聞雜誌も備へてあるが三月中旬から一般に公開してゐる。書籍を借りてそれを讀まうとする人は此の文庫へ申込むと貸してくれるやうにと希望されてゐる。

[illegible]の役員會に於て學童の手工教育を援助するため材料を供給することになつた。それに必要なる資金を支出して[illegible]四月十四日（金）午後七時から公會堂で[illegible]を開催する筈である。

人事消息

■死亡●グリンウッドの和歌山縣人小山藤一氏（五九）は三月二日朝坂本直吉氏を訪問中腦溢血に倒れ人々の手厚い看護を受けつつ、和濟會からは是非自宅へ連れて歸つてくれと頻りに要請せられたが絶對安靜を要する病氣なので手當の甲斐なく翌朝遂に死去した。八日夜サンドンの平原開教使司式にて葬儀執行遺骸はニューデンヴァーにて火葬したが、其際同方面とスローカンの知己の寄せられた同情と援助に遺族は深謝してゐる。葬儀は竹内藤吉氏が司會、高島陳雄（委員會）、東夫人（婦人會）、濱岸和一郎（父母會）、江上孝太郎（友人）各代表の弔辭と庄司亜氏の謝辭があつた。小山氏はナナイモで水產業に活躍してゐた人で同市のローダリークラブ員でもあつた▲ミッションからアルバータ州ピクチュアビュートに移動した藤野条吉氏は二月廿八日發病レスブリッヂの病院にて療養中三月五日死去八日ピクチュアビュート佛教會で盛大なる葬儀が營まれた。

■再轉住 カズローの村上ナカ子氏は三月十六日出發して二十日朝モントリオールの良人の許へ到着した事が出發に際し色々世話になつたと在留中の厚情を謝してゐる。

■手紙 横山富太郎、同ッル氏宛（發信者は廣島縣十日市町田中元子）△長門石倉吉氏宛（發信者は福岡縣の長門石真夫、川淺なかの及仙台市の長門石富太）はがきがニューデンヴァーに來てゐる。

■婚約 ウヰンフィールドの廣島縣人宍戸英次郎氏長女智代子孃とブートンの廣島縣人宍戸晴氏は小笠原茂三氏夫妻の媒約で三月八日小笠原氏宅にて婚約式を擧げた。

元晩市西第一街一二三〇に居た岩崎富江さんの現住所知りたし
田中文枝
Black Mountain Ranch
Rutland, B. C.

御禮

三月十六日カズロー出發に際し色々とご厚情にあづかり盛なるお見送り下さいまして有難ふございました。途中無事に二十日朝モントリオールに到着致しましたからご安心下さい。在住中一方ならぬご懇切と併せて厚く御禮申上げますべき筈でありますが取敢ず紙上を借りて御禮申上げます。
モントリオール市
村上ナカ子
38 Desauer St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q.
カズロー在留の皆様

夫 **小山藤一** 儀
急病にて三月四日午前七時逝去致し候間生前の御厚誼を謝し茲に謹告仕り候
尚葬儀は三月八日午後七時より當地インデペンデント・ホールに於てサンドン駐在の平原開教師司式の下に執行仕り候際は時節柄にも不拘御參列を辱ふし且つ御供花御弔電等を賜はり御懇情に預り洵に有難く深謝仕り候
右混雜中に付き乍略儀紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候
三月九日
喪主 妻 [illegible]
父（在日本） 母（在日本） 弟 妹 姪 親族 同 友人 [illegible]

父 **条吉** 儀
豫てレスブリッヂの病院に入院加療中の處三月五日午後十二時死去致候
生前賜はりし御厚情を深謝し茲に謹告仕り候
八日ピクチュアビュート佛教會に於て葬儀執行の際は遠方にも拘らず多數御會葬下され且つ御香典御供花を賜はり御懇情に預り厚く御禮申上候
右混雜中に付き乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上候
三月九日
息 藤野[illegible]
親族 [illegible]
友人總代 [illegible]
ミッション日本人會
ミッション青年會
相互扶助會
美勇香佛教會

藤野行雄氏の住所知りたし
寺島勝五郎
P. O. Box [illegible], Alberta

『インテリア居住地のウエルフエアは戰時の處置としては可なり適正で十分』

議會に提出されたローヤル・コミションの調査報告書

（オタワ發）ビーシー州インテリアタウン居住地の狀態を調査したローヤル・コミションの報告書が三月廿日のオタワ議會にミツチエル勞働相から提出された。報告書はマニトバ州政府保健次官ジヤクソン博士を委員長とする四名の委員によつて去る一月に作製されたもので全員一致の意見として、インテリアタウンに於ける移動日本人に對するウエルフエアは戰時に於ける處置としては可なり公正であり且つ充分である、と結論して居るが、之は『インテリアタウンと云ふものが緊急事態に處する一時的な方便であつて恒久的な居住地とするなどいふことは曾て考へたことはなかつた』點を念頭に置いての事であると言つてゐる。報告書は『メーンテナンス』『住居』『就職』『教育』『保健』『リクリエーション』の題目に分つてあり、總體としてセキユリテイ・コミシヨンを通して採つてゐる政策の大體を是認し、ローヤル・コミションは、インテリアタウンをクリーアリング・ステーシヨンと訓練所と考へる勞働省の方策を是認するものである。日本人をカナダ內各地に散在させて、個々に少數のグループ又は家族的に自活できる職に就かせ夫々の地方に於ける社會に同化する機會を持たせるといふ方策は、カナダのためばかりでなく日本人自身の爲にも最善の利益であると吾々は信ずるものである

と述べてゐる。報告書の內容の大體は次の如くである。

老人たちには食費一割增加を進言

（一）メンテナンス——各居住地の日本人委員會から食料メンテナンス等の增加要求があつた。吾々は食料費の率が充分であるか否かを確めようとしたのではないが、學童の健康狀態を調査した結果一般的に保健が改善されてゐるところからして日本人は健康保持と適正なる生長に充分なる食物を得てゐることが判る。被服給與は間が遠すぎると云はれてゐるが衣服は充分に供給されてゐる。

●（進言）就働能力ある者に對する食料メンテナンスは今のところ增加せず。仕事の出來る者は公費のメンテナンスを受けるよりも就働した方が日本人、パブリツク双方のためによい。老人、虛弱者、就働能力なき者及其の家族に對してはウエルフエア部の才量により十パーセント以內の食料メンテナンスを增加。

パウエル街の元の住居と比較

（二）ハウジング——セキユリテーコミションが新築したハウスが不完全な建物であるといふ苦情を裏書する證據は見出し得なかつた。尤も此建物はホンの一時的なものであるが多くは冬期にも堪へ得るやうに施設されてゐる。調査團は晩市パウエル街やステブストン其他キヤナリー所在地の元日本人の居た家を調べたが夫れと比べれば新しいハウスの方がマシである。混合ひ過ぎてゐるといふ苦情に關しても右が適用できるが、戰時下の多くの西洋人も同じ狀態にあることを照し合はさねばならず此狀態は緩和されつゝある。

●（進言）セキユリテーコミションはハウスに耐寒裝置をする方策を繼續し、ハウスを增加するといふよりも外部轉出者があるとどう調整して行くといふ方策をとる事。

就働と賃金
自活のできる外部就職勸告

（三）エンプロイメント——セキユリテーコミシヨンで日本人の爲にしてゐる生產事業と特別計畫は時々の事情の爲に豫期された通り出來ないのを除いては、稱讚すべき程度にまで開發され能率を上げてゐる。居住地に於て賃金附仕事に就働してゐる者は良き教育を受けた立派な人たちであるといふ印象を受けた。之等の人々は外部の社會に出て就職しても直に職に合ふと思ふ。十八歲以上のカナダ市民にして就働能力ある獨身者が適當なる仕事口を提供されるのに之を拒否する者に對してメンテナンスを支給しないのは不公正だといふ苦情に關しては、此の方策は公正にして健全且つ人々を自活できる職に就かせる上から必要な手段だと認める。得られる限りの情報ではインテリアタウンの外部に於て充分なる就職の機會がある。各タウンの委員會からコミションで支拂ふ賃金率增加方の要求があつたが、就働者に對しては住居、燃料、ライト、醫療等が、賃金の上からホンの節だけの料金を差引くだけで供給されてゐる點を役員は考慮に入れてゐなかつた。

●（進言）自活出來る職につかせる方策を促進し現在コミション關係の仕事をしてゐる者を先づ夫れに向け、現在失業してゐる者を以て空席を補充するがよい。此のためにヨシんば能率が下る事があつても外部で自活できるやうに訓練するために之を實行すべきである。又セキユリテーコミションとセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局の協力關係は之を維持擴大し、ウエルフエア部を強化して外部就働を援助させるべきである。實行可能なる所に於ては增賃を考慮し、同時にコミションから供給するサーヴイスの料金は適當に之を差引くがよい。

教育に關する責任の回復
ビーシー州政府と交渉を再開せよ

（四）教育——學童の教育は州の權利であり責任であるにも拘らず、ビーシー州政府文部省は移動前までは彼等が教育に當つてゐた日系學童の教育に對する責任を持つ事を拒否してゐる。セキユリテーコミションはグレード八までの日系學童の教育を見てをり、ハイスクール教育に就ては州文部省が通信教授（學生が費用を出して）を供給してゐる。幼稚園並ハイスクールはコミションでは見てをらず、或所では有資格の教師が教へてゐる。教室は明りが不充分で人員が多すぎる。

●（進言）日系學童の教育に對する責任を再び取るやうにビーシー州政府文部省と交渉を再開すべきである。

健康狀態は良好

（五）醫療——病院、歯科サーヴイスを含めて醫療に關しては優れた施設が行はれてをり、病床も充分で手の揃つたクリニツクもあり病氣豫防に力が注がれてゐる。日本人は頗る良い健康狀態にある事を見出した。千三百十九名の日系學童を調べた結果では大晩香坡衛生委員會の記録の示す移動前の同年齡の日系學童の年齡、身長、體重に比し優れてゐる事が判つた。

●（進言）結核を早期に發見して治療させる方策を全インテリアタウンに適用し、カズローにゐる日本人看護婦をして全タウンに於ける衛生教育を援助させるがよい。

娛樂施設は今の程度に止めよ

（六）リクリエーション——インテリアタウンが一時的なものであり一般に快適な氣候であることを考へる時は、現在のリクリエーション施設は最低限度の不便と困難でしかない。

●（進言）リクリエーション施設のためにこれ以上の金をかけるべきではない。

◇

ローヤル・コミションの報告書はビーシー・セキユリテーコミシヨンが政府の樹てた方策を全き能率を上げて運營して來り又夫れを施行して行く上に適當だと見られること及び日本人委員會が協力的態度を示してブリーフを提示し調査を促進させてくれたことを多とすると附記してゐる。

人種的反目をそゝる者を
嚴罰する法案をシーシーエフ提出

（オタワ發）シーシーエフのマキネス代議士提出の「人種對人種又は宗派對宗派の反目をそゝるが如き事を口や刊行物で發表することは犯罪と認める」といふ事にするの法案を修正する案は下院の第一讀會を通過した。右に關してマキネス代議士は

『國家の趣旨は人種或は信條の故をもつて差別的取扱ひをしたり差別を惹起するが如きことを公衆の際上で述べたり刊行物に於て發表することを阻止するにある

と言つてゐるが、之に違反する者は五十弗以上二百弗以下の罰金又は一ケ月から二ケ月の刑務所行とすることにし、度々違反する者には嚴罰を課することにするのである。同案は人種や信條に關して批判したり又は人種的差別論に反對することを阻止するものではなく又ニネミー・エリエンスを保護するためのものではない。

差別扱取締
違反する雇主を處罰する法案

（トロント發）オンタリオ州議會に政府案として提出されてゐる人種の故に雇傭を拒否する者は處罰することにするといふ差別取扱ひ取締法案に關してサルスバーグ代議士は『雇主が人種の故をもつて彼の雇傭を拒絶するが如きは非ヂモクラチツクであるばかりでなく犯罪でもある』と主張し、此の人力不足の場合に於てさへセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局が人を送つてやつたのに對して或る雇主は之を雇傭することを拒否し、其理由を質されたのに對して單に『ナショナリティー』の爲だとのみ答へたケースがある。斯る雇主は犯罪者として處罰する一項を法案中に附加すべきであると要求してゐる。

獨身の男子を解雇

（カズロー發）日本人轉住局長コリンス氏の名を以て『四月一日より十八歲以上四十五歲までの日系人獨身男子は「アンフイツト」といふ醫師の證明を持たない限りコミションのペイロールより除く、又妻が日本に居る者や一九四二年九月一日以後結婚した者は獨身者として取扱ふ』と云ふ告示が揭出されてゐる。

薪切り賃金
日本人に廿二萬餘支拂ふ

（オタワ發）一月三十一日までに政府の薪切仕事に要つた賃銀と監督費は七十六萬八千三百十三弗であると國會で當局から發表された。右のうち昨年十二月廿一日まで段ログ切をした日本人に支拂つた賃金は三十二萬二千六百六十三弗、日本人の產出した薪は二萬五千三百五コードで日本人により產出される薪はシピングポイントで政府の支出が一コード七弗二十五仙かゝる。

道路キヤンプから通常產業に轉出

（晩香坡發）レブエルストーク附近の道路キヤンプに雇傭してゐた日本人三千一名は最近普通產業に轉出することを許されてビーシー州內のロギング・キヤンプ、製材所、オカナガンの農園、アルバータ州のシユガービート農園等に轉じた旨コリンス轉住局長は發表してゐる。

捕虜は公正に扱ふ

（オタワ發）ラルストン國防相は月曜日のオタワ議會に於て『カナダに於ける捕虜はゼネヴア協定に基いて取扱はれてをり、日本で捕へてゐると云はれる如き虐待に對する報復はカナダが行ふべきでない』と言明したが、シーシーエフ黨も同じ意見である。

清水牧師のトロントに於ける事務所と執務時間

トロントの就職斡旋係クルーマン氏からの知らせによると清水牧師は既に忙しく働いて居り執務時間を次の如くきめてゐる

△西クイーン街二三のチャーチ・オヴ・オール・ネイシヨンズ（電話アデレード九五一二）——火、木、金曜日、午前十時より十二時半まで

△ボンド街五一のメトロポリタン・チヤーチハウス（電話エルヂン〇七二一）——火、水、木曜日午後七時より九時まで

ニユーカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 一ケ月四十仙
前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國入
日本文編輯員 梅月高市
社 新田東
同 池野順次
同 村瀬能治

社說

建設的援助を與へよ

「人間」としての再定住達成の爲に

インテリアタウン居住地のメンテナンスやウエルフエア其の他の狀態を調査したローヤル・コミツシヨンの報告書は、日本人散在政策を決定的に是認する論據をもつてゐる。即ち報告書は「日系人をカナダ全土に散在させて、生產的な自活出來る產業に、個々に又は少數の家族乃至は家族的に就働させることは、カナダのためばかりでなく日系人自身のためにも最善の解答であると信ずる」旨を言明してゐる。それ故に、報告書の結論と勧告は、此の考へを土臺として行はれてをり、此の政策は實行可能であり且つ効果的に運ばれてゐると書いてゐる。此の考へは部分的には正しい。

しかし之に就て最近トロント・サタデー・ナイト誌が「日系人を散在させるといふ現在の政策は、夫れが望まれてゐる程までにハカバカしくは行はれてゐない」といふことを書いてゐたのは多分正鵠を得た議論であつたかも知れない。此の論文は、態度はセキユリテーコミシヨンに依るのではなくて、聯邦州及び個々當局の現在公表してゐる政策のもとでは、散在政策を成功裡に達成することは出來ないであらうと主張してゐた。それは、公衆が不當なる反對の叫びをあげるのを、個當局に對する信頼が過去二ケ年間にわたる色々な場合を通して甚しく毀損されてゐる事に由來するものであると思ふ。

それ故に、今でも明白に必要なることは、「再定住」が政府によつて發表されて以來本紙が強調し續けてゐることの實現である。即ち之を一言にして言へば、大部分の就働能力あり社會に容れられる移動者がカナダの正常社會に於て再び生產的な力となりつゝあるのが、單なる「人力の配置」に非ずして、眞に「人間」としての再定住」となつて來なければならぬといふことである。

既に、最も能力ある勇敢なる移動者たちが、多くの苦難を恐れずして、インテリア居住地より外部に進出し、彼等の將來開拓に向つて敢闘しつゝあるとは言ふまでもない事であるが、彼等の利益もまた第一に考慮されなければならぬのである。しかしながら、其所には尚多くの、若い獨身時代にはさほどにも嚴しくなかつた「東行」に恐れと不安をいだいてゐる者があることも見逃してはならない。小さい子供又は年老た父母、乃至は其の双方をかゝへてゐるものにとつては、一時的ではあるにしても平和なる居住地を後にして、歡迎されるか何うか判らない、そして又其將來は一種冒險であるところの新しき地へ向ふといふ事は然く容易な事ではないのである。彼等のために必要なることは、其の將來に對して、ハツキリとした或程度の建設的なる援助を與へることである。即ち彼等の再定住に對して或程度の具体的援助と、職後に關することまで或程度の保障に與へ、尚彼等の人種の故に再び其所から移動して新しき避難の地を探さねばならぬが如きことの起らぬやうにしてやることである。

再轉住の必要を極力進言

ローヤル・コミツシヨンの調査報告書

今週オタワ議會に提出されたジヤクソン判事を委員長とするローヤル・コミツシヨンのインテリアタウン居住地の狀態調査結果報告書は、多くの日本人居住者を落膽させるものではあらうが、餘り意外とする程のことではないかも知れない。

それは本紙が去る一月の社說に於て「インテリアタウン居住地の狀態が大々的に改變されるだらうと豫期するのは早計であらう」と指摘しておいた事を實質的に裏書してゐるものである。之は、ローヤル・コミシヨンが事實を調査したインテリアタウン其の他の、措置と、日本人の散在政策といふものが政府の確定正式な方針となつて居ると見られること、そして戰時の國際關係の緊迫といふことに歸せられるものであるだらう。

インテリアタウンに對して今日まで政府がやつてきた方策を殆全面的に是認して來ることを除いては、ローヤル・コミシヨンの進言は極めて簡潔である。

コミシヨンの報告は、インテリアタウンは生產的な事業に關する限りでは基本的に不利な立場にあることを指摘してゐる。そこで其居住者は、就働能力のある者は自活できる職に就くために再轉住するがよいと云ふことを極力主張してある。而して此の點に就ては、よしんばインテリアタウンの運營に支障を來すやうなことがあつても現在セキユリテーコミシヨンの仕事に就いてゐる者が先づ再轉住すべきであると思ふ旨を述べてをり、此のためにはウエルフエア部を強化して再轉住を一段と促進させたがよいとも進言してゐる。

教育に關しては、ビー・シー州政府が居住地の日系學童に對する教育の責任を拒否してゐるのは不都合だと言はれる點をローヤル・コミシヨンは確認し、斯る事情の下に於てなされてゐる教育施設を或程度に是認してゐるが、州政府文部省に對して其の責任を再び採ること」について交渉を再開すべきであるといふことを特に進言してゐる。

メンテナンスに關しては、セキユリテーコミシヨンから供給されてゐる「住居、燃料、ライト、醫療等の設備」を實際以上に非常に價値あるものと見做してゐる。だがそれと同時に實行可能なるところに於ては、賃銀率を考慮するとサービスのためのセキユリテーコミシヨンから供給するサーヴイスの料金を引上げ、賃金から差引くことになるかも知れないことを暗示してゐる。

實際的な選擇の一つは、老人や病弱者や就働能力のない者に對する食料のメンテナンス率を少し增加したがよいといふ事であるが、これは何れにしても全く基本的に必要なことである。而も此の勧告は十パーセント以內として、ウエルフエア部の才量によつて決せられるべきであると附け加へてゐる。此の點に關して右の如く限られたる讓步しか進言されてゐないのは各タウンの委員會からローヤル・コミシヨンに提示した要求が、總等をして充分に納得させる性質に科學的に正當なものでなかつたからであるかも知れないと云はれてゐる。

讀者にお願ひ

◇宛名の脇に記してある日附は新聞代の切れる日です。それより前に御送金下さるやう願ひます

長い將來を見つめて行動

先づ自らの人種の間に於ける不都合なる差別觀念を取去れ

（ハミルトン通信）ハミルトン市の電話番號簿の中に辯護士ホランドといふ名前がある。彼はハミルトン生れで此所で育つてトロントの法律學校を出た黑人の辯護士なのである。彼が何ういふ人で、又何うして辯護士になつたかは日系二世にとつて大なる興味あることであるのだが、此ホランド辯護士は最近二世協會の總會で演說してくれた。話は短いものであつたが、彼が強い性格の持主であり決斷力に富み勇氣があつて常に長い將來の事を見つめてゐる人であることが伺つた。彼の二世に與へたメツセージは彼の心底からほとばしり出たものであり我々も深く感銘させられた。彼の我々に與へたメツセージは何も事新しいものではなかつた。二世の狀態については彼の方が我々よりも詳しく知つてゐると云へよう。彼は黑人に對する住居、就働等に關して人種的な差別があることを指摘し、ホール・ジヨンソン音樂團がハミルトンの教會や劇場で歌ふためにやつて來た時ホテルが彼らの止宿を拒絕した爲に一行はバスの中で一夜を明かさねばならなかつたことや、有名な一黑人歌手が矢張りホテルから斷られた爲めに市の最も著名なる婦人の家の客となつて其所に宿まつたと云ふやうな出來事があつた事を語り、此人種的偏見といふものは黑人同志の間に於てさへ、色の淺黑いのと眞黑いのとの違ひ、貧富や教育の差異等によつて存在するものであると云ひ、先づ自らの人種の間に於ける斯る不都合なる差別觀念を取去ることに意を用ひなければならぬと强調した。彼の熱心なる忠告は二世として心にとめなければならぬところであつたが、彼は此の人種的偏見に對しては無暗と喧嘩腰に出ることをせず、先づ自分自身が他の人人よりも少しでも立派な者になることを心掛け、同時に自分が他人よりも優越してゐるとか劣つてゐるとか云ふやうな事を決して思はずに、彼等と同樣に一個の人間であるといふ考へを常に持つて居るべきであると說いた。又彼が何うして辯護士になれたかと云ふ質問に對しては九ケ年間も標準の訓練をして働いたことや多くの障害を突破して法曹界に入ることが出來た點などを說明した。彼の話のうちで最も感銘させられたのは、彼が將來を長い目で見つめて行動すると云ふ點であつた。即ち人種的偏見といふものは議會で制定する法律くらゐで根絕し得るものではなく、下から徐々のことまで考慮に入れて其の打破のために戰はなければならぬものであることを彼は强調するのであつた。（英文ページの「ハイ・アンド・ロー」より）

本紙を重要視する東部の新聞

（セントトーマス通信）當市のセントトーマス・タイムス・ジヨーナル紙はカスローで發行されてゐるニユーカナデアン紙に關して再び次の如く書いてゐる——「さきに本紙がニユーカナデアンが八ページのうち四ページを日本語で印刷してあるのは危險であるかも知れないので日本語は止めたがよいと提議したのに對しニユーカナデアンは其の社說に於て、日本語ページは英文ページのニユース其他を譯したものであつて日英兩語の分でも總てプレス・センサーの許しを經た上で印刷してゐるのだから、何ら破壞的だつたり危險のあるものではないと言つてゐる。此の保證を得て吾々は喜ぶものであり、同時にニユーカナデアン紙の社說なりニユース・レポートなりを見て、其の編輯者がカナダ人の立場に於て執筆してゐるものであることを知るのである。」

青年たちの赤十字援助

（ウイニペッグ發）最近開かれたカナダ青年委員會ウイニペッグ支部の集會にはマニトバ二世クラブの大進會長と佐々木晴夫が出席したが、來る四月廿八、廿九、三十の三日間に亘つてマニトバ大學で開催される青年大會にも二世クラブから代表者を送る豫定である。從來一世及び二世から成つてゐるウイニペッグ日本人委員會に協力して其仕事は二世クラブで引繼ぐ事になつた。又二世クラブは赤十字社の寄金募集運動に協力し五十弗を寄附した。

（ケノーラ發）ケノーラ日本人婦人會は三月十日日本人ホールに於いて赤十字援助のダンス會を催し利益金は赤十字支部に寄附した。

困難と忍耐を覺悟で二世の進出を望む

オンタリオ州に移住してゐる「一世」の手紙の中から

オンタリアタウンに居るあなた達は、東部都市の活況を夢見たくも見られないであらう。婦人までが夜明けの明星を見ながら工場通ひをしてゐるのだが、それが如何に意義あり興味ある勞働であるかは、物質もなく生活の向上も考へない者には解らないであらう。小生も百聞一見に如かずといふわけで老倅を東部に運んだのだつたが來てよかつたことをつくゞと感じてゐる。ゴーストタウンに居る二世達の中に伸びようとするものがあるのを一世の老觀が引きとめて側に置いてゐる者があるときくが、一寸諒解に苦しむ次第。小生もこゝはまだ日が淺くて詳しい事情は解らないが、其のうちに當地方の工業の盛なることや、オンタリオの果樹園地が手に職なき家族の移轉住地として好適であることなど知らせる積りである。時たま二世男女と出合ふ度毎に激勵の言葉をかはすのだが彼等二世も眞面目に働いて出來るだけ辛棒するといふ張り切つた氣分を見せてゐるのは誠に頼もしい限りである。

――ベルトンにて、ピートエス生

○

オンタリオに來てオイボレたのか、ロードキャンプでモウロクしたのか、書く材料が見當らぬ。起きて喰つて働いて寢る――を繰返すだけでは、人間の生活も何の變化もない事だ。

どう考へてもオンタリオは、僕ら老人の天地ぢやない。そこには何か知ら、足らないものがある樣で淋しい。友人を訪ねても五哩も十哩も足を運ばなければならず、話相手もないのでは……。生活樣式の異るところから來る感じであらうか。

東部は二世諸君の天地でしかないと考へられる。もとより、そこにはタナボタ式に良いチャンスが得られるといふ譯のものではなく歩一歩とヨリ良き方面へ開拓の手を伸はすより道はないのだが、困難を忍耐を前提とした覺悟のもとに第二世の進出を望みたい。只慨然とやつてきても失望するであらう。四十歳以上の更年期に達した者には、僕は強て東下することを勸めて居ない。

僕自身としては、東行して見たものはロッキー山をアルバータ平原とナイヤガラ瀑布、得たものは歳一つといふ有樣。儲けなどいふことは夢にも想はず、何か技術でも獲得できればと考へてゐるのだが、碌でない勞働の腰を重ねてゐては仕樣がない。まア辛棒しよう。

トロントではマグロでもサンマでも買つて居る。ヘレンもスメルトも生のがある。セントキャスリンの漁店にも――。鱒の大きいのには驚いた、前後二時半か三時後に見られる。米もあり、無いのは味噌と醤油だけ。――グリムスビーにて、エム生。

身がるな人は來たがよい

昨春來トロントに在住する日本人の數が著しく殖ゑた。人々が多くなるに從つて諸々の事件も頻發する。何とか統一機關の必要を感じてゐたところへ昨年の暮に二世が會合するといふ通知を受け、傍聽に出かけた。會するもの百五十餘名。立つて話す者悉く中、大學卒業生ばかり、これが排日されてゐる人々かと思へない程々したるものである。だが二世たる者の、日本語を知つてゐて將來東洋との交渉に於て橋渡しの役目をしなければならぬことをも考へるべきではないかと思ふ。

二世の團體は設けられたが、吾々一世には何だか物足らぬ氣がする。一世の會をも設けて誰がどこに居るやらゐねはお互に知つておきたいと友人と語り合つてゐたところへ一月八日に一世の茶話會をかねて役員の選擧をするといふ通知を受けた。此の會といふのは昨年十月頃に、移住日本人のために働くキャムプ救濟聯盟中央委員會から、職本、佐々木、大井、昨末の四氏が委員に任命されて出來たものだとのことで、自分等は改めて委員を選擧することを提議したが多數の意見で右四氏の留任となり、其任期は一ケ年、會員數は十五個か二十五個宛の寄附をいふことに決し後でヴルドーン氏の話があつた。

一方二世の團体も活動してゐるが外面的な活動をすると共に内面的に刷新することも必要だと思はれる。感心すべき青年も多いが數心にたへないといふ手合もあるからである。日本人の面目にかゝはるやうな事は充分注意して、方面に[illegible]て行きたいものである。

東部に移住した諸君は一世二世の別なく心身とも健全である。しかし若労も多い。自分は一昨年七月に東部に來て、同年十二月末に家族と共にトロントに移つたのであるが、あの寒い冬の引越しは全く「異郷にさまよふ」の不遇をかこたせるものであつた。階下に住む家主との折合も面白くない。子供達の遊場移動も、子供達に何と惱み多きことよだ。

勿論自分は、ゴーストタウン住留者の東部移動に反對する者ではない。寧ろ狹いインテリアタウンに蟄居して蝸牛の角突き合ふよりも、身輕な人は東部に來ることをすゝめたい。たゞ誤つた先入觀によつて移住し、思つたこと、實際との隔て違ひに落膽するやうなことがないやうにと注意したい。都會では給料はよくとも生活費が高い。農家に働く者も往々にして給料の[illegible]契約と實際との相違でトラブルが多い。農家の中には[illegible]知らずもあり、餘程の辛棒人でなくてはつとまらぬ所もある。

遠い所に來て居るものが、何時するも十年の知己の如く懷はしいけれど、諸君二世の吾等一世を見ることまるで異人種に接する如く冷淡であるのは何うしたことか、しかも吾等は同胞は戀しく懷はしいのである。トロントに來て未だ友なき淋しき二世諸君よ、郊外に居られる青年達よ、知る知らぬに拘らず、都市に來て不案内で困る[illegible]合は[illegible]たい。稼業ぐらゐはしまふ。

家族にそこゐる吾等の出は無[illegible]に高く嘆しからうとも忍耐ますすみでも、忍耐自重して奮鬪しよう。――トロントにて、三尾照吉

日本食のお辨當

鐵路ふくつくれば　車中で食べられる

昨年十二月十四日子供さんと共にグリーンウッドをたつて、數人の居るトロントへ赴いた中村常藏氏はグリーンウッド在留者に宛てて國日新聞に寄せ旅行の詳しい日誌を寄つて、グリーンウッド在住中に受けた人々の厚情を謝してゐるが、稿は次の如き事を記されてある。

◇……ウヮ……として居るうち汽笛が白みかけて十六日の夜明け、霧がなだれに陽の雲が動く輝いてゐる。それがやがて雪！に變する。淡紫色の雲に包まれてゐた樹々が眼からは千萬の金剛星を放つた如く我が野にパッと輝し出した新鮮の氣氛を充溢、愉快にする。

◇……夜中すぎの二時にサドベリー驛で眼をさます。二人の白人數がチプロンパインサにウイープリートといふ服裝で車內の掃除に來込んで來る。一寸會釋して再びこますと午前七時。ボツ、下車の用意をしてゐるうちに九時にはトロントに着いた。

◇……ポーター……らトロントでもそこのあるくらゐの所で支那人を見かけないところはまいと云つていゝ程で之には全く感心。東京で日本人が支那料理を御するのに伏して支那人の料理通を認識は日本人として學ばねばならぬ事だとつくゞ思はれた。日本料理の必需品も作成よく作つてゆけば車中で食べても決して恥かしくはないと思ひました。

「招南」追悼句

スローカン　岩田高濤

去る三月四日發行のニューカナダアンで西田一作君の「森追悼」の文を讀んで新に涙を催させられた。森は十年前病魔に冒されるや死を覺悟してか日本に在る最愛の妻を離縁し、老母は今なほ故郷に暮してある。

魂は還れ故郷の母のもと　櫻村

内田君のいふやうに森は此の世の第一號の不幸せ者であつた。又内田君の追悼文の中に、森が俳句をやつてゐたことがあつたが、森はヘスチングス公園病院内にて療養中は無聊の餘りに熱心に俳句の手ほどきをしてゐたさうであるが他の病友は昨年三月にニウデンヴァーに移動したのであつた。

鬼籍に森の死を知るや彼が生前色々とお世話になつた晩市在住の東田卯吉氏に照會して臨終の模樣その他を知らして頂き同氏の親切に感謝してゐる次第だが、私たち（岡崎登三、曾根美代治、井上孝三、岩田高濤、岡田藏）の發起にて昨年十月十日辻開教使にお願ひして森追悼法會を營んだのであつた。其際多くの人々の出席を得た上に森の病友諸氏からは次の如き「招南」森林市追悼句をも寄せられた。こゝに發表して、厚情をたまはつた各位に深謝したい。

星月夜仰げば悲し君憶ふ　光明

逝きし何友しのぶ夕や紅葉散る　夢二

師は逝けた幾千代消ぬ筆の跡　小春

紅葉散り恩師の墓や夕淋し　明月

亡き友を想ふ命日や秋淋し　曲波

新塚に手向ける涙の句を一つ　風來

法燈に集ふ句友や君偲ひ　紫雅

うつし身を土に返して君逝きぬ　青柳

師を思ふパークの庭や秋淋し　海棠

月落ちて暗き曠野に森淋し　雲春

遺句讀みつ涙新たや秋法會　春甫

コスモスの夜半の風に散りにけり　登山

逝きし君短冊捧げん手向草　撫子

早春

サモンアーム　りん子

いち早く春を迎へし小さき芽よ如月の風な吹きそ荒く

春來ぬとさゝやく如く如月の鳩か近くで陽の躍るなり

唯一枝川端やなぎに萌た芽をぞ見つけ迎へける雛の祭

春にして同胞の上にも健かな心萌さむ方滿ちけむ

一夜にて雪の下水音高く流れ初めけり三月の雨

百餘日雲にうもれし我が胸のもつれもほぐれん今宵降る雨

垣の白き梅か黒かや山間を風のまにまに縫ひつ流れつ

寂しく心の隅に食ひ入りし一つの思ひ今日も動かず

グリンウッド　綾子

いねかしと時計はうちぬ只一つ幾夜さ眠になれし靜かさ

ひそやかに薪入れたしていねる際のざめしと祈る冬の夜のみぞ

安けくもねむり給はれ我こゝに守りまつらす心によみして

山峡の野にくれ行くわびしさも去らひとすればたゆたれてあり

つくすべき事は足らはねぬ心のみつくして今日も安らかにこそいねむ

潮路のはるけきくにより訪れし二十五文字にこもるうれしさ

High and Low

O. W. HOLLAND

By R. I.

In the Hamilton telephone directory, he is listed as Holland, O.W., Lawyer, 42 James North, Telephone 7-0911. To all obvious purposes this caption seems enough, fulfilling its intended need; but for a few with bigoted concepts of Canadian democracy and the principles contained therein, it might be said to be lacking. For us too it might be lacking, but we have another reason, a much deeper and a better reason. Oliver Wendell Holland is a negro lawyer, born and bred in Hamilton, a graduate of the great law institute in Toronto, Osgoode Hall.

Negro lawyer? What kind of a man is he? His character? His background? His outlook on racial issues? His training? His practice? These might be a few of the questions springing to our minds. Because he is a negro? Yes. But our interest is not derived from a consideration of a mutation of the ordinary, a freak in the circus of environmental factors, but rather a fraternal interest, for in many ways, and yet so much less, our problems and our approach to life run on the same parallel plane as the race which he represents.

He spoke to the Sophy-Eds last night. We were not disappointed. In his all-too-short talk we found a man strong in character, strong in resolution, strong in courage and foresight. He left a message with the Nisei told in simple words and with simple illustrations. It was a message which every Nisei there understood and took to his heart for it came from the depths of the speaker's heart with honesty, and candor, and a sincere desire to help.

However, in all truthfulness we must say, that the message he left with us was not entirely new. Most likely the speaker was completely aware of that fact more than the audience to which he spoke. He mentioned racial discrimination in the matter of housing and employment met by the negro people. He told us of the incident when the Hall Johnson Choir came to Hamilton to sing in the city's churches and theatres and yet were forced to spend the night in their buses, because no hotel would take them in. He told us of a great Negro contralto being turned away from the doors of hotels and how she became a guest of one of the city's most distinguished women.

In speaking further of his race, he stated that there was discrimination even among his own people, because one was lighter than the other, because one had more money than the other, because one was more educated than the other. Emphatically he stated that the beginning should be within our own racial groups. The earnest advice he gave could be well taken heed of by many Nisei. Said he: "Don't go around with a chip on your shoulders. By all means prove—and you have to prove yourself a little better than the rest of the people, but never think of yourself as superior, or inferior—that you are just as human as they."

In answer to questions put to him from the listeners, he spoke of himself. Yes, he had "run-ins" with members of his profession, but before the courts of law he was treated as an equal—as the law states all men to be. "Yes they told me what I could expect when I started out. I could speak for hours on what I have encountered. For nine years I worked as a red cap down at the T. H. & B. station and scooted out of there as soon as I could."

The most impressive note of his talk was his foresight into the future. The problem of racial discrimination is a great problem, unabled to be solved even by laws enacted in the council chambers of a nation. But, what we are going through and the fight we are putting up, will be of benefit to our children—and to their children and their children's children.

The evening was ended on a note of fellowship and goodwill with the visitor rendering a few spirituals to the enjoyment of all, and later conducting the sing-song with great vigour and pleasure. As he stood up there singing loudly in unison with the black-haired Nisei group with their Mongolian fold over their eyes and their slight shaped noses, did not the colour of his skin fade into nothingness? Did not his racial features disappear into meaningless? Yes, they did. And for a moment—and such a precious moment—the solution to the problem had been found. It was understanding and sincerity. It was fellowship and a bond of common purpose. It was love of one being for another—and the love for all.

A True Canadianism

(The Kaslo Kootenaian)

It is a historic fact: racial minorities in Canada are allowed to practise for generations after they immigrate to this country, the customs, traditions and language of the nations from which they came. From the Scotch settlements in Cape Breton to the "English section" of Victoria, one may pass through French Quebec, the German settlements in Ontario and the prairie provinces; the Finnish and Scandinavian colonies around Port Arthur and Kenora; the big Ukrainian areas in Manitoba and the provinces to the west; the Italians in Toronto, Winnipeg and Trail; the scandalous Doukhobors of Nelson and the boundary country; the evacuee settlements of Japanese in interior B. C.; and the Hindu and the Chinese sections of the coast cities of B. C. What does it all mean? Some of these people have been living in Canada for upwards of fifty years, and many third generation native born Canadians converse only in their foreign tongue.

There are some who lay the [illegible] lies at the doors of the two [illegible] nant political parties of Canada who prefer to have the [illegible] speaking vote cast in a block at the behest of priest or patron. In Winnipeg the Ukrainian [illegible] ties openly form study groups and choirs to perpetuate Ukrainian folk lore and music. This would be fine if all the Ukrainians were compelled to learn the English language, and to "think" Canadian first.

But whether as the result of national stubbornness of the settled Britishers in the community, or the national [illegible] on their arrival, these racial minorities have continued to grow into little Russias, little Swedens, little Germanies and little Tokios, until we find ourselves in a pretty pickle when, as now, we are at war with some of these nations; because our government has allowed these foreign groups to cling to their national traditions, and have not made Canadian ideals and citizenship important in their eyes.

Why, we have not even a Canadian Flag for them to look up to. Of course our legal code, judiciary and government are copied close to the British pattern, and that is as it should be; but it is high time a definitely Canadian Citizenship is appearing out of the welter of foreign races we have gathered in Canada. There is no reason why the best things in all the national life we have attracted from Europe, Asia and the British Isles, should not grow finally into a special kind of freedom that can be truly named Canadian Democracy.

Just now boys of all these nationalities are in the Canadian fighting forces, defending the type of life they have learned to love in Canada. It should be a primal duty of our legislators, educators and social workers to fuse this way of life into a true Canadianism that will win the respect and [illegible] of all the older civilizations from which we have sprung. We want no repetition of the racial feuds of Europe here in Canada; and they can only be kept out by holding up a higher code of citizenship, born of the co-operative strivings in this new land, in which there is room for all, to develop a true spirit of national unity.

random reflections

Thru' the Looking Glass:

Two of the nation-wide string of scouts who keep their eyes and ears open for items of interest to this sheet have sent along copies of the Chicago Sun Book Week of a few weeks ago.

Apart from their interest in the "Sun" itself — Marshall Field's great liberal daily on more than one occasion has gone to bat for Nisei Americans—their attention was drawn by a name which should be familiar to most Nisei Canadians. That name is S. I. Hayakawa,—a Vancouver-born, Winnipeg-bred Nisei, who has made a considerable name for himself in the field of English language and literature, and who stands out as an example of how racial barriers can be levelled by ability and courage.

• • •

As author of the best-selling "Language in Action" of three years back, Dr. Hayakawa soared to heights of prominence higher than any other Canadian-born Japanese. But he is, perhaps, more intimately known to the small group of older Nisei, whose keen political consciousness pushed and promoted the 1936 "On-to-Ottawa" pilgrimage in a drive for the federal franchise. When that much-talked of Nisei story is actually written, perhaps it will be highlighted by the variety of personalities who take part in it. The notoriously-temperamental "Don" Hayakawa, who used to stalk out of his hotel room for a solitary midnight stroll the nights before appearing before the Federal Elections Act Committee, will need to be one of them. His interests extend in many directions apart from his specialized field of "semantics." The co-operative movement, for instance, of which he has written in this sheet. And a new sidelight on his interests appear in the Sun's Book Week, for here he has reviewed a book on long-hair jazz; from jungle rhythm to boogie beat.

What fascinates the author, writes this Nisei, (and we suppose he must be fascinated himself for he quotes so approvingly), "what fascinates him about jazz—the real jazz as opposed to the smooth, rippling treacle of the big hotel bands with their slick 'arrangements'—is the profuse strains of unpremeditated art: the inspired free improvisation and the endless inventiveness that result when a group of expert instrumentalists, completely en rapport, get together to beat a familiar tune to a jelly."

• • •

Interestingly enough, while both scouts pounced on the Hayakawa name, they missed another. The same issue of the "Book Week" carried a review of a novel of the Canadian prairies by a Vancouver author, Allen Roy Evans.

That's a name which very few readers will recognize. Perhaps only those who in pre-evacuation days tried to chew and share some ideas on the business or art of writing within the haphazard circle of "Nisei Scribblers." But Mr. Evans, in those not-so-distant days had gone so far as to have completed a draft manuscript for a book in which a Nisei boy brother and sister were the central figures. It opened and closed on a tragic note—the slim, passionate girl grown old and fat on a strawberry farm; the fiery, fighting youth committing suicide. Had it not been for the war, many of us would have read it by now. Recalling Mr. Evans and his book, we remember too, our disappointment in finding out how little he [illegible] our conception of an author; and how he had failed to grasp [illegible] known grand sweeping [illegible] psychological [illegible], which in our flush of enthusiasm, seemed to be essential to the great Nisei novel.

Now, as still another eastern scout puts it, the Nisei are steadily resolving into their own respective stratures. And the epic note is truly lacking.

EVACUATION VIGNETTE:

A Nisei Mother Remakes Her World

(Lethbridge Herald)

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Marion is one of the human beings caught between the upper and nether stones of war and racial hates. She is a Canadian-born Japanese, the 22-year old head of a household which includes her Japanese parents, her younger sister and her small son and daughter, and a younger sister. Her husband, who is Chinese, trucked for a time on the Alaska highway and is now over at the coast.

Her main concern is to look after her parents and hold the family together as a unit, and she has found a place, temporarily, in a little town in Alberta. She doesn't know what fate holds for her in the future, but she is doing her valiant best with today.

A commonplace question, "Would you like to be returned to Japan?" brings the protesting answer, "Oh no; what could I do in Japan? Where would I go? We don't know anyone there. My father has been in Canada for 43 years, my mother for 34 years. My mother has relatives in this country, and we keep in touch with them as we can. But long before war broke out, both father and mother lost touch completely with the old land.

"Japan would be a foreign country. Some of us don't even speak the language. We like Canada. I want to bring up our children here, to go to school and grow up in Canada. So many of us are real Canadians, and we would like to prove it."

"How would you go about proving it?" was the next question.

WOULD PROVE LOYALTY

"Well, we would like the same chance as in United States. From what I can hear, American-born of Japanese descent get a better break in United States. The boys can enlist in armed services, the girls in the women's branches. Many of us would like to show our loyalty to Canada in that way, but we haven't the chance. It would be better for us if we had. Our status would be clearer."

Quite a burden falls on Marion's slim, competent shoulders, but she is happy in the little Alberta town in which she holds the family together. Her eyes light up when she says, "Everything's wonderful—just now. People are kind. They give us work and pay us fairly, and we have our home together."

She has served quite a long stretch under ban of disapproval, and any little gesture of kindness and fair treatment seems pretty special to her. She married her Chinese husband before the outbreak of war, over in Victoria. Her two older sisters are also married, one to a Canadian and one to a Chinese. This carried them out of the Japanese circle, but at the same time they were not entirely accepted by the Chinese. Nevertheless, they had happy times in Victoria amongst others similarly situated "betwixt and between." Then war broke out.

Having married a Chinese, Marion might have remained undisturbed at the coast as her two older sisters have done. But she was deeply worried for the welfare of her aging parents, and felt she must take care of them if she could.

Through a connection of her husband's in Alberta, she learned of a place to which the family might go and help in market gardening. As she explains it, "The B.C. Security Commission permitted us to leave, and didn't bother us so long as we gave assurance that we wouldn't come back on them for support."

So with the resourceful Marion leading the way, the little family arrived in their refuge in Alberta, where their welcome was of doubtful warmth. The Chinese gardeners naturally feared hostility from the public generally, and from their own kind. The newcomers knew they were not wanted. There was no hope of returning to the coast, and their labor brought no money payment. It was a bleak outlook.

FORTUNATE BREAK

Then came a fortunate break. A cousin of Marion's attending a Canadian university got in touch with a fellow student whose home was in the little Alberta town. Contacts were made. The interest of the United church minister and the C.G.I.T. was enlisted. Presently a little human kindness began to envelop them in warmth. Odd jobs developed—choring and gardening for the father, housework for the mother and daughters. They moved into town.

They became favorably known to church people and others who, overlooping popular prejudice, called upon them for help as need arose. Individually they proved competent and appreciative, building up a reputation which has helped greatly.

So Marion is quite sincere when she says, "Everything is wonderful—just now. We owe so much to the United church minister and the C.G.I.T. who gave us the first sign of friendship."

Part of her equipment is a readiness to tackle unfamiliar work and "make a go of it." She is now employed in a printing office, and one of the best apprentices the office has ever had. She picked up the rudiments of job printing and press work amazingly, and those two years which she spent in high school in Victoria are paying off in everything she undertakes. She is accurate, trustworthy and painstaking in everything she is given to do, and is quick and busy as a little beaver all day amongst the type.

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Continued from Page 1:

Children Healthier and Bigger

can be done.

"Your commission is impressed with the fact that those in remunerative occupation in the camps are the better-educated and trained, the more efficient and generally more personable individuals . . . persons so occupied are those that could most readily fit into outside employment.

"Respecting the complaint of unfairness in withholding maintenance from single employable persons 18 and over with Canadian citizenship who refuse to accept suitable remunerative employment offered, . . . this policy is fair and sound and a necessary step in the re-establishment of the individual in self-supporting employment . . . From all information available . . . , there is ample opportunity for employment outside the settlements.

"Representations were made by all committees requesting an increase in the scale of wages paid by the BCSC. Your commission found that the representations did not take into account . . . shelter, fuel, light and medical care supplied in addition to the wages received . . . for which only a token deduction is made.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (a) That the policy of placement in self-supporting employment be accelerated by directing those persons at present employed by the BCSC to such positions.

(b) That persons presently unemployed be placed in positions thus vacated, even if this involves some loss in operating efficiency, in order that they be trained to be self-supporting outside.

(c) That the co-operative relationship of the BCSC and National Selective Service to this end be continued and extended.

(d) That Welfare Departments be strengthened so that more emphasis will be placed on interpreting the advantages to be derived from outside employment.

(e) That consideration be given . . . where practical be . . . to an increased wage scale and that reasonable deductions be made for any services which may be supplied.

(4) EDUCATION

FINDINGS: "That although education is a provincial right and obligation, the B. C. dept. of education has refused to take any responsibility for the education of Japanese children . . . although before these same children were evacuated . . . this responsibility was recognized and assumed. The BCSC is providing education for Japanese children . . . up to Grade 8. . . . High School education is given by means of correspondence course supplied by the dept. of education, payment at cost being made direct by the students. No kindergarten or high school education is being provided by the BCSC but in some settlements qualified teaching missionaries are giving instruction. Premises are arranged for by their respective churches . . . lighting inadequate . . . considerable overcrowding in some classrooms."

RECOMMENDATION: "That negotiations be re-opened with the B.C. Dept. of Education to the end that it reassume its obligation in respect to the education of the children of Japanese race.

(5) MEDICAL CARE

FINDINGS: "An excellent program of medical care including hospitalization, medical and dental services . . . sufficient hopital beds . . . well-staffed medical clinics . . . emphasis on prevention of disease . . . accepted immunization procedures". . .

"Your Commission finds the Japanese people exceptionally healthy . . . The examination of 1,319 Japanese children in the interior settlements proved them to be above the average in height and weight as compared to the Japanese children in the same age group in the pre-evacuation period as shown by the records of the Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Health Committee."

RECOMMENDATION: "That the TB case-finding program be extended to all settlements . . . That the Japanese nurse at Kaslo . . . be used to assist in the program by carrying out health education throughout all settlements."

(6) RECREATION

"Having in mind the temporary nature of the settlements and the generally clement weather . . . a minimum of inconvenience and hardship exists under the present (recreational) set up. Your Commission recommends that no further capital expenditures be made for recreational facilities." . .

The Commission report said that the BCSC "functions on the whole efficiently and would appear to be adequate for the carrying out of the policy established by the Government."

The co-operative manner in which the Japanese camp committees presented their briefs "expedited" the investigations.

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Coaldale Scene For Gala Spring Get-Together on Easter Week-end

COALDALE, Alta.—Easter week-end is the date for a gala get-together of all Southern Albertans who are incited to assemble at the Coaldale Community Hall, Friday, April 7.

The big doings get off with a monster basketball tournament, in which Nisei teams from Taber, Coaldale, Raymond, Picture Butte and other centres will complete. The first game is scheduled for 1 p.m. sharp, and encounters will go on throughout the afternoon to determine a championship quintette.

Young people will wind up the big day with a gala Spring Frolic, beginning at 9 p.m., with a live orchestra in attendance to beat out both jivin' and romantic melodies.

A special invitation is being extended to all the boys working in the camps to come to Coaldale for the holiday celebration.

Alberta Public Welfare

EDMONTON, Alta.—The annual report of the Alberta Department of Public Welfare tabled in the provincial legislature said that the public welfare bureau had supervised the distribution of relief to families of Japanese evacuees in the province. This work was done, it was reported by A.A. Mackenzie, commissioner of public welfare, at the request of the Dominion government.

The report also said that 1,398 persons in 302 metis families(families of mixed native Indian and European stock) were cared for under the department's metis re-establishment program. Seven colonies of metis are located in the northern part of the province.

TASHME Social WORLD WAKES WITH WHOOP

Tashme's long hibernating social world woke up with an appropriate Sadie Hawkins dance sponsored by the Tashme Youth Organization.

A good crowd of some 100 dance enthusiasts jived to the melodic strains of Miller, Goodman, Dorsey et al. The novelty dance of matching "Mickey" and "Minnie" mouse proved to be entertaining (away from the circle, eh, fellas?). During the evening a lucky membership card draw was held and the winner, Linda Nagata, received a lovely Aynsley china cup and saucer. Lucky number holders on the "Mickey" and "Minnie" cartoons were Peter Karatsu and Kimi Yamamoto respectively. They also received prizes.

The evening of fun came to a close at 11:15 p.m. Tashme standard time.

RAMBLINGS: Gosh, I wish you girls wouldn't be so bashful, after all it's the one chance in four years . . . At last we got prexy Bob Kadoguchi on the floor and then we had only 30 minutes to go . . . . Tashme jitterbugs are as scarce as femmes out east, and with the recent departure of our jitterbuggiest(??) of all, "Yoko", the dance seemed lacking . . . . A swell turnout of the Tashme Canteen girls was observed, but where were their beaus? . . . . 12 Mile group headed by Sam seem to be holding the torch now . . . . Come on, C Mile . . . . To the former Tashmeites spread far and wide, we certainly wished you were all here with us.

A gigantic Easter concert under the sponsorship of the T. Y. O. is well under way and is to be staged Easter weekend. Convenors, Martha Hori, Kay Machida and Jack Matsui are busy drawing up a programme that will appeal both to the Issei and the Nisei. Proceeds are to be donated to the First Tashme Boy Scouts, Tashme Stars (teen-age girls club), T. Y. O. Library Junior Department, and the Tashme Cubs.

Here and There in B.C.

Lemon Creek Committee

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—The recent election for Committee executives at Lemon Creek showed at the final balloting the following results: T. Watanabe, president; K. Maikawa, vice-president; M. Edamura, chairman; K. Morino, vice-chairman; K. Kawakami, treasurer; N. Hashimoto and G. Kawahara, auditors.

However, the newly elected Committee resigned in a body, so that a deputy-Committee was re-elected. This new executive will not have officers but will work as a whole.

The deputy-committee members are: M. Yamada, H. Kubo, T. Wakabayashi, T. Baba, R. Hamade, M. Shiga, K. Shimizu, T. Nakamura, O. Tsujimoto, and M. Tsubouchi.

Kelowna Group Holds Red Cross Benefit Hop

KELOWNA, B. C.—The Kelowna Young Japanese Canadian Association held a successful Red Cross party on the evening of March 10 at the Kelowna Japanese Hall.

A crowd of approximately 60 people gathered and danced to the music supplied by Anthony Kobayashi of O. K. centre with his P. A. system. During the intermission when the ladies served refreshments, Master of Ceremonies Tom Shimizu said a few words in appreciation of the fine crowd that had gathered and on behalf of the club thanked Mr. Kobayashi for donating his valuable time and music.

The gross proceeds of this dance were donated to the local branch of the Red Cross.

OBITUARY

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — The death is reported of Kumekichi Fujino, who passed away at the Lethbridge Hospital on March 5. Funeral services were held on March 8, at the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple. He was a pioneer resident of the Mission district, where he farmed successfully for many years and was an active leader in the farmers association.

* * *

GREENWOOD, B. C.—Final rites were solemnized here on March 8 for Fujikazu Koyama, who passed away in his fifty-ninth year on March 4 at Greenwood, following a sudden attack of apoplexy. Rev. R. Hirahara officiated at the rites which were held in the Institute Hall under the chairmanship of T. Takeuchi.

The deceased was well-known throughout British Columbia, being especially prominent in the fishing industry at Nanaimo. He was an active member of the Rotary Club of that city. He leaves to mourn his passing, besides his wife, his parents in Japan, two brothers, Kanji and Susumu Koyama, nieces and nephews and several other relatives.

GREENWOOD. — Showing skill as interior decorators, Tommy Lee, Showney Higashi and George Fukumoto did a splendid job in decorating the dance hall for the Greenwood High School Students' Mixer, reports the Journalism Class of the Greenwood School.

Much of the party's success, writes the Journalism class, was due to Bob Suzuki's generous donation of his amplifier and records for the evening.

Vote Slocan Show Liveliest Yet:

thespians, chorines and swoon-crooners

During the cold winter months of 1942, the Slocan Drama Club was first formed under the leadership of Miss Ina Kayahara, well known for her prowess as elocutionist. Unfortunately for the club Miss Kayahara soon left for the east, not, however, before giving many pointers and invaluable advice. After her departure, Hugo Yamamoto, the Orson Welles of Slocan, took over the reins as the producer, director and actor. He too, relocated eastward. He encouraged us before leaving, to carry on in spite of the dwindling members. Carrying on the tradition, Miss Mary Inouye now heads the organization.

And so, on Friday and Saturday nights, March 10 and 11, the Slocan Drama Club topped all their former successes when they presented their first concert of the year at the I.O.O.F. Hall. A full house greeted both performances.

The programme opened with a well-acted comedy called "Breakfast" with the following up-and-coming comedians and comediennes: Tak Toyota, Chicky Yanagisawa, Jean Hirashima, Harold Takayesu, Kaye Asada and Elsie Russell.

The second play chosen was a melodrama titled "Murder at Mrs. Loring's", very excellently acted by the following people: Kay Toyota, Mary Inouye, Chicky Yanagisawa, Penny Kubota and June Perkinson.

The highlight of each evening's show was the fashion parade in which a bevy of beautiful girls with lovely figures and shapely legs strutted their stuff. Such celebrities as Carmen Miranda, Vera Zorina, Queen Livani, Jitterbugs from New Orleans, and models from Hollywood entertained the audience. The laughter of the people could be heard for miles around Slocan that night. The beauties were: (incidently, these beauties were taken part by boys) Booby Imai, Tats Kubota, Roy Ozawa, Mas Uchiyama, Mits Goto, Kenny Inouye and Min Nishino. Yessir, Slocan has its share of beauties too!

Slocan's vocalists were a hit with their versions of the top ten songs on the Slocan Hit Parade which were as follows: 1. My Fantasy; 2. St. Louis Blues, 3. Cocktail for Two; 4. Smoke Rings, 5. Deep Purple, 6. When They Ask About You, 7. Besame Mucho; 8. Sorrento; 9. My Ideal; 10. I Heard You Cried Last Night. The swoon-crooners who sang these numbers were: Molly Yanagisawa, Mary Inouye, Kimsen Hashimoto, Yorko Matsubayashi, Kay Toyota, Ruby Morita, Mits Nanoda, and Kate Oyama. The "Hit Paraders" wowed them with the Slocan Hit Parade Extra, "Mares Eat Oats" and Tak Toyota rendered a solo, "This Love of Mine."

Other entertainers who helped to make this concert a success were Sue Homma, Yonky Higo, Bob Uyeda, Mr. T. Hirai, Shizue Uyeda, Kate Oyama and last but not least, the master of ceremonies, Herbie Tanaka. Thanks are also extended to the Slocan Music Co-operation for the use of the mike and amplifier and to Min Nagahara for his work on the scenery.

General opinion was to the effect that it was one of the liveliest and most entertaining programmes yet presented in Slocan.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Naka Murakami wishes to express her heartfelt thanks to the people in Kaslo for their kindnesses during her stay in Kaslo and for the wonderful send-off on the occasion of her departure for Montreal on March 16 to join her husband. She would like to inform her friends that she arrived at her present address, 48 Desonyer St., Point Vian, Montreal, P. Q. on Monday morning, March 20.

* * *

Postcards from Japan addressed to Mr. K. NAKATAISHI, J.R. No. 02107, Rosebery, B. C. Mr. Tomitaro YOKOYAMA, J. R. No. 09719, Rosebery, B. C. and Mrs. Tsuru YOKOYAMA, J. R. No. 01672, Rosebery, B. C. have been forwarded to The New Canadian. Addressees are asked to claim them at this office.

* *

From Magrath, Alberta comes a request from Fukugoro FUKUSHIMA, c-o J. A. Birie, P. O. Box [illegible] the whereabouts of Messrs. [illegible] Hayashi and Yukio Mayeno.

Miss Fumiye TANAKA of Black Mountain Ranch, Rutland, B. C. wishes to contact Miss T[illegible] IWASAKI whose former address was 130 W. 1st. Ave. Vancouver, B. C.

* *

ENGAGEMENT

The betrothal is told of Chiyoko, first daughter of Mr. Eijiro Shishido of Winfield, B.C., to Mr. Akira Shishido of Vernon. The engagement was announced at the home of the bride's [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. S. Ogasawara, at Vernon on March 5.